



Washington

LABOR MARKET



Washington State
Employment Security

October 1990

Prepared by the
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In cooperation with the
Employment and Training
Administration
U.S. Department of Labor

Highlights

Seasonals In September

Washington's economy moved up seasonally in September. Reopening of schools brought thousands of non-teaching support staff back into the active workforce. At the same time, returning students exited the workforce en masse. With the balance of the economy showing little change, the combination boosted job levels to highs for the year and drove the statewide unemployment rate down sharply over the month. Despite the fact that overall job growth has slowed from the extraordinary pace of 1988-89, the economy nonetheless proceeds to build. Month-to-month movements through the second and third quarters reflected fairly typical seasonal additions to a greatly elevated base established after seven years of unprecedented growth culminating in the first quarter.

Demographics has been an added driver. Despite an estimated 100,000 net migration into Washington over the past year, the numbers of youth in the 16-to-24 year old age cohort continue to taper off owing to the baby-dearth of the early 1970s. This is a national phenomena not easily addressed through other labor market shifts. The pattern is one of the reasons that labor markets in Washington have remained so tight at a time when overall job growth has eased. Again in September, as youth were siphoned back to school, employment in retail trade fell temporarily because of issues with supply rather than demand.

The remainder of the year is likely to follow suit. Current projections by the state Office of the Forecast Council show seasonally adjusted employment over the next two quarters staying basically flat. That means little other than normal seasonal trend will be acting upon the economy over the next several months. Uncertainties coming out of the Mid-East crisis hang heavy on any future economic assessment. But barring an outbreak in hostilities or a major disruption in oil supplies, the economy to year-end should proceed relatively unchanged.

LABOR FORCE AND UNEMPLOYMENT

Washington's unemployment rate dropped in September from 4.6 percent to 4.2 percent of the workforce — the lowest of any month since October 1968. Since the beginning of the year, there has been persistent downward movement in the jobless numbers as fairly typical seasonal patterns have operated off the high in the first quarter. September's unemployment rate measured significantly below the 5.8 percent recorded a year earlier. And for the fourth consecutive month stood lower than the national average — unprecedented in postwar history.

Underlying the state's performance vis-a-vis the rest of the nation are several key elements. The Boeing backlog, which underscored upwards of a third of the state's economic growth in recent years, proceeds to build. Go ahead on the new generation 777 extends current high

production levels in that industry well beyond 1995. Secondly, a substantial portion of Washington's farm and manufactured output is exported to foreign markets, thereby marching to a different drummer. Population growth in 1990 is estimated to be among the highest of any year in a decade. And carryover from growth which has already taken place in the basic goods-producing sectors continues to impact the delivery level in services and trade.

**Resident Civilian Labor Force
Employment and Unemployment in Washington State**

	Sep 1990 <i>Preliminary</i>	Aug 1990 <i>Revised</i>	Sep 1989
Resident Civilian Labor Force	2,454,400	2,529,300	2,448,000
Employment	2,350,700	2,412,100	2,307,100
Unemployment	103,700	117,200	140,900
Unemployment Rate	4.2%	4.6%	5.8%
National Unemployment Rate	5.1%	5.4%	5.5%

Data in this table are not seasonally adjusted.

*Sources: Employment Security Department;
U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics*

INDUSTRY DEVELOPMENTS

Total nonfarm employment rose in September by 18,700 workers. All of the gain centered in public and private education as non-teaching staff were rehired for the fall term. An end to summer weather pulled down activity throughout most of the rest of the economy. Construction dropped typically by 200 over the month after peaking at an all-time high of 128,400 in August. Trade pulled back by 600 as the sharp uptick in wholesaling (+ 2,200) associated with movement of farm product to market was offset by seasonal retrenchment at eating and drinking establishments (-2,700). Services other than education inched up by 700.

State and local education set the pace. Rehiring of maintenance workers, cafeteria staff, and office personnel totalled 21,500 in September. It should be noted that teachers are paid on a 12-month contract and, thus, not considered furloughed during the summer months. Another increment of near equal proportion will occur in October at colleges and universities which open later than K-12. Public education employment totalled 152,900 in September, up 2 percent from a year before.

Enrollment, on the other hand, is up 3.5 percent going into the fall term.

*Manufacturing - A Series
Of Give And Take*

On balance, Washington's manufacturing sector held firm. Total payrolls eased by 200 as seasonal offsets in the resource-based industries basically compensated for one another over the month. Only food processing (+ 900) added significantly to payrolls in September as that industry traditionally moved to its seasonal high for the year. A total of 40,600 workers were engaged in packaging and processing the state's summer bounty in the latest month in what proved to be an outstanding crop season.

Meanwhile, normal retrenchment pulled back activity in lumber and wood products (-400), paper and allied products (-200), primary metals (-200), and printing and publishing (-200). These industries typically draw down beginning in September for the balance of the year. This year's change looked no more than usual. The combination of lower demand and emerging constraints on available timber supply, however, will be increasing factors in the forest products industry's performance hereon out. Estimates peg the direct loss from proposed harvest reductions on federal and state lands in Washington State at between 6,900 and 7,800 jobs.

Aircraft production showed no change. In fact, the job count for the industry has not moved appreciably since July. Earlier announcements by Boeing of an expected 6,000-worker cutback in 1990 now appear to have been grossly overstated. Employment losses through the first six months measured 3,200. Most of that was accomplished through attrition thereby generating minimal impact to the economy. With current backlogs building faster than output and commercial production heading upward from 34 to 38 planes a month, there is every reason to suspect that whatever adjustments were deemed necessary coming into the year have now been met.

*Nonmanufacturing -
Return Of The Grey*

As the summer tourist season faded so did the peak of activity throughout much of services and trade. Payrolls at hotels and lodging facilities dropped by 100 over the month; eating and drinking establishments by 2,700. The latter has witnessed this kind of pullback only once before — in September of last year. In all likelihood, demographics are behind the blip as working youth exit the labor market for school at a time of pressing youth shortages. Further seasonal loss in September centered in real estate (-400) and construction (-200).

But services were not all dark. Return to fall boosted business and personnel services by 450 and 550 workers, respectively. In addition, startup of the state's cultural events including the ballet and symphony seasons added workers in amusements and recreation. A further plus in September was the two-week run of the Western Washington State Fair which typically provides direct employment for 1,500 together with an additional estimated 5,000 at concessions and amusements scattered throughout the area.

*12-Month Expansion
Continues Respectable*

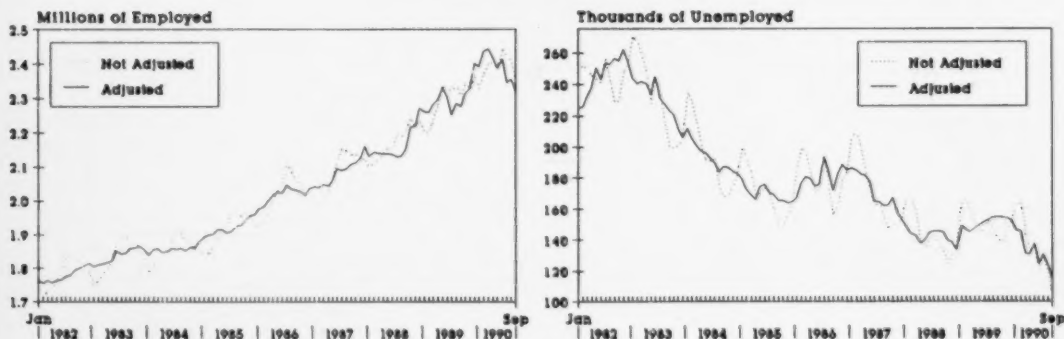
While year-to-year growth has progressively narrowed each month since January, the margin through the third quarter nonetheless remains respectable. September-to-September was up 82,500 workers, or 4 percent. Only in contrast to the high growth years of 1987-89, when employment averaged 5 percent annually, do recent comparisons pale. The long-term historical average for the state is roughly 2.9 percent and the nation as a whole in September was up a lesser 1.5 percent.

Manufacturing has been the major drag. Basic industrial payrolls were off 3,300 over the year in September. Cut-backs in aircraft (-2,300) and lumber and wood products (-1,100) accounted for much of the shortfall. However, losses have also recently crept up in primary metals (-700), textiles and apparel (-300), and other transportation equipment production (-1,300). Fortunately, machinery (+800) continues to track higher than a year ago. Likewise, food processing (+600) and fabricated metals (+200). Thanks to significant environmental res-

toration work at Hanford, the chemicals sector of the economy has been boosted by 800 over the past year.

Services, in contrast, continues to build. Employment in the services and trade sectors has accounted for fully two-thirds of the state's total job creation over the past 12 months. And that proportion is building. Retailing alone has added 20,500 workers since September 1989, of which half has come at area eating and drinking establishments. Another 9,500 has centered in health services — mostly clinics and specialized health care facilities. Business services is up 5,700 workers; government, 11,100; and construction, 11,400.

Washington State Total Resident Employment and Unemployment January 1982 - September 1990



Source: Employment Security Department

AREA TRENDS

Metro At 4 percent

Joblessness in Washington's metropolitan areas pushed downward to a low 4.0 percent in September. As usual, the Seattle PMSA took the lead at 3.4 percent. Tacoma registered 4.6 percent; Spokane, 4.8 percent. All three were unchanged from August but down better than a percentage point from a year before. Yakima and the Tri-Cities accounted for the big movement over the month, each dropping on the strength of higher agricul-

tural production. The Franklin County portion of the Tri-Cities shifted from 11.0 percent to 7.9 percent unemployed, while Yakima dropped from 8.7 percent to 5.6 percent. Both touched their seasonal lows for the year.

More In The Fields And Forests

Typical seasonal patterns in September lowered unemployment throughout the agricultural and timber-dependent economies. Overall unemployment in eastern Washington dropped from 6.6 percent to 5.2 percent over the month — the lowest for the year to date. Some of the largest swings came in Okanogan County (from 11.0 percent to 6.6 percent) and the Wenatchee area of Chelan and Douglas counties (from 9.5 percent to 5.4 percent) as the apple harvest season got underway. Unemployment in the logging and lumber areas of western Washington averaged 6.2 percent in September compared to 6.9 percent a month before.

INDUSTRY NOTES

Apples Abound

Washington's 1990 apple crop is looked to be the best in three years. Higher prices and less competition from other growing states have returned profitability to orchardists after being battered for three seasons by weather damage, the Alar scare, and wholesale prices below the cost of production. Early sales of the new crop hit record levels at wholesale prices for Red Delicious, nearly double a year ago. Production is estimated at 111 million boxes with 72 million going to fresh markets. The apple industry is a major economic force in Washington state with 160,000 acres in orchards throughout the central region.

According to the Washington Apple Commission, this year's crop is estimated to be worth \$800 million to the state economy.

Embattered Tacoma Boat

Once again, Tacoma Boatbuilding has hit the shoals of financial rough seas. The company has closed its shipyard and laid off most of its workers. Tacoma Boat emerged from bankruptcy court reorganization several years ago but has continued to struggle ever since, losing \$6 million through September of this year. The Navy removed the USNS Hayes from work-in-progress on December 1. Approximately 300 workers are affected.

Construction Gears Down

As if anyone needed to be told, the housing market in the central Puget Sound region has cooled dramatically since last spring. New home construction starts between April and September were off close to half compared to the previous six months. Nine builders surveyed by the Seattle-Everett Real Estate Research committee reported sales down from 799 to 431 over the same time period and inventories of unsold homes more than double. The average selling price of existing homes in King County was pegged at \$172,100 in the third quarter, down 1 percent from the peak in the second quarter. And apartment vacancies in King and Snohomish counties have edged up to 4.1 percent from 3.5 percent a year ago.

Courting A Third Owner

Matsushita Electronics plans to buy National Semiconductor's Puyallup plant for \$86 million, pending government approval. This would be the third owner of the manufacturing facility since production began in 1983. The plant was opened by Fairchild and bought by National Semiconductor in 1987. National security prohibits the transfer of semiconductor chip technology to foreign sources. But Matsushita plans to make dynamic random access memory and logic processor chips at the Puyallup plant. The sale will save 600 jobs.

NATIONAL INDICATORS

How Now, GNP?

Preliminary estimates of the nation's gross output in the third quarter showed an unexpected pickup despite the dampening effect of higher oil prices. The economy managed to grow at a 1.8 percent annual rate over the July to September period—the fastest clip since the first quarter of 1989. Second quarter 1990 had fallen to 0.4 percent. Few economists, however, were buoyed by the announcement. Indicators that tend to predict the course of the economy are all headed downward. Consumer confidence is sliding; orders for big-ticket durables are down; and housing starts are running at the lowest level since the 1981-82 recession. Clearly, the third quarter looks to be an aberration if the numbers hold through two rounds of revisions over the next couple months. Even the normally optimistic White House staff expect the fourth quarter to be abysmally weak.

Borrowing To Cope

But American consumer not willing to take it on the chin. Consumer spending jumped 1.1 percent in September as personal income rose only 0.5 percent. Savings were tapped to make up the difference. The nation's savings rate dropped over the month from 4.0 percent to 3.5 percent of disposable income—low by any standards. There is a limit to how much spending can be effectively subsidized. Any reasonable outlook assumes some cutback in consumer spending over the balance of the year. September may have been the last hurrah.

Oil Shock Hits With A Vengeance

Income is being siphoned off by inflation. Wholesale prices soared 1.6 percent in September as gasoline prices shot up at the fastest pace of any month on record. The oil shock hit the economy with a bang. At the earliest stage of production, crude oil prices jumped 20.4 percent over the month, sparking fears that similar increases will affect petroleum-made products throughout the pipeline. But equally worrisome, prices excluding energy and food were up 0.6 percent in September—twice the August gain.

Consumer Price Index

(All items, Urban Consumers, 1982-1984 = 100)

	Indexes			% Change From	
	Sep 90	Aug 90	Sep 89	Aug 90	Sep 89
U.S. City Average	132.7	131.6	125.0	0.8%	6.2%
Seattle†	Jan-Jun 1990	Jan-Jun 1989		Jan-Jun 1989	
	124.2	116.7		6.4%	

†The index for Seattle reflects prices in King, Pierce and Snohomish Counties.
Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics

The Washington Labor Market is prepared each month by

Dennis Fusco, Chief Economist

Labor Market and Economic Analysis Branch

Nonagricultural Wage & Salary Workers in Washington State, Place of Work¹

(In Thousands) (Not Seasonally Adjusted)

Industry	Sep 1990 (Prel)	Aug 1990 (Rev)	Sep 1989 (Rev)	Aug 1989 (Rev)	Numeric Change	
					Aug 1990 to Sep 1990	Sep 1989 to Sep 1990
TOTAL NONAG. WAGE AND SALARY . . .	2,172.3	2,153.6	2,089.8	2,065.7	18.7	82.5
MANUFACTURING	369.5	369.7	372.8	371.4	-0.2	-3.3
Durable Goods	258.7	259.5	263.1	263.0	-0.8	-4.4
Lumber & Wood Products	40.9	41.3	42.0	42.7	-0.4	-1.1
Furniture & Fixtures	4.5	4.5	4.0	4.0	0.0	0.5
Stone, Clay & Glass	7.8	7.8	7.8	7.9	0.0	0.0
Primary Metals	12.8	13.0	13.5	13.6	-0.2	-0.7
Aluminum	8.9	9.0	9.2	9.3	-0.1	-0.3
Fabricated Metals	12.6	12.5	12.4	12.2	0.1	0.2
Industrial Machinery & Equipment	19.7	19.8	19.2	19.4	-0.1	0.5
Electronic & Other Electrical Equipment	12.1	12.1	11.8	11.8	0.0	0.3
Transportation Equipment	127.7	127.9	131.3	130.3	-0.2	-3.6
Aircraft and Parts	113.1	113.1	115.4	115.0	0.0	-2.3
Instruments & Related	14.4	14.6	15.0	15.1	-0.2	-0.6
Miscellaneous Manufacturing	6.2	6.0	6.1	6.0	0.2	0.1
Nondurable Goods	110.8	110.2	109.7	108.4	0.6	1.1
Food & Kindred Products	40.6	39.7	40.0	38.8	0.9	0.6
Preserved Fruits & Vegetables	16.4	15.5	16.8	15.2	0.9	-0.4
Textiles, Apparel & Leather	7.8	7.8	8.1	8.0	0.0	-0.3
Paper & Allied Products	18.6	18.8	18.7	18.8	-0.2	-0.1
Printing & Publishing	22.2	22.4	22.2	22.0	-0.2	0.0
Chemicals & Allied Products	13.2	13.2	12.4	12.5	0.0	0.8
Petroleum, Coal, Plastics	8.4	8.3	8.3	8.3	0.1	0.1
MINING & QUARRYING	4.1	4.2	3.7	3.7	-0.1	0.4
CONSTRUCTION	128.2	128.4	116.8	116.8	-0.2	11.4
TRANSPORTATION, COMM., & UTIL	114.9	114.9	111.2	110.5	0.0	3.7
WHOLESALE & RETAIL TRADE	539.3	539.9	512.4	512.0	-0.6	26.9
Wholesale Trade	136.0 ²	133.8 ²	129.6	126.8	2.2	6.4
Retail Trade	403.3	406.1	382.8	385.2	-2.8	20.5
General Merchandise	38.9	38.5	39.1	37.9	0.4	-0.2
Food Stores	68.3	68.0	63.6 ²	62.6 ²	0.3	4.7
Eating & Drinking	147.9	150.6	137.9	140.9	-2.7	10.0
FINANCE, INS., & REAL ESTATE	118.1	118.6	114.3	114.4	-0.5	3.8
Finance	53.4	53.5	51.8	51.8	-0.1	1.6
SERVICES	512.2	507.0	483.7	479.5	5.2	28.5
Hotels & Lodging	27.9	28.0	26.2	26.5	-0.1	1.7
Business Services	84.7	84.3	79.0	78.9	0.4	5.7
Health Services	151.8	151.6	142.3	142.0	0.2	9.5
Hospitals	49.9	49.8	47.1 ²	46.9 ²	0.1	2.8
GOVERNMENT	386.0	370.9	374.9	357.4	15.1	11.1
Federal	74.3	74.8	73.1	72.8	-0.5	1.2
State	111.1	104.2	106.5	98.2	6.9	4.6
Local	200.6	191.9	195.3	186.4	8.7	5.3
State Education	52.6	45.2	51.6	43.6	7.4	1.0
Local Education	100.3	96.2	98.1	82.3	14.1	2.2
LABOR-MANAGEMENT DISPUTES	0.5	0.0	1.3	8.0	0.5	-0.8

¹Excludes proprietors, self-employed, members of armed forces, and private household employees. Includes all full- and part-time wage and salary workers receiving pay during the pay period including the 12th of the month.

²Workers excluded because of involvement in labor-management dispute.

Resident Labor Force and Employment in Washington State and Labor Market Areas

Date: 10/31/90
Benchmark: 1989

Not Seasonally Adjusted

September 1990 Preliminary†

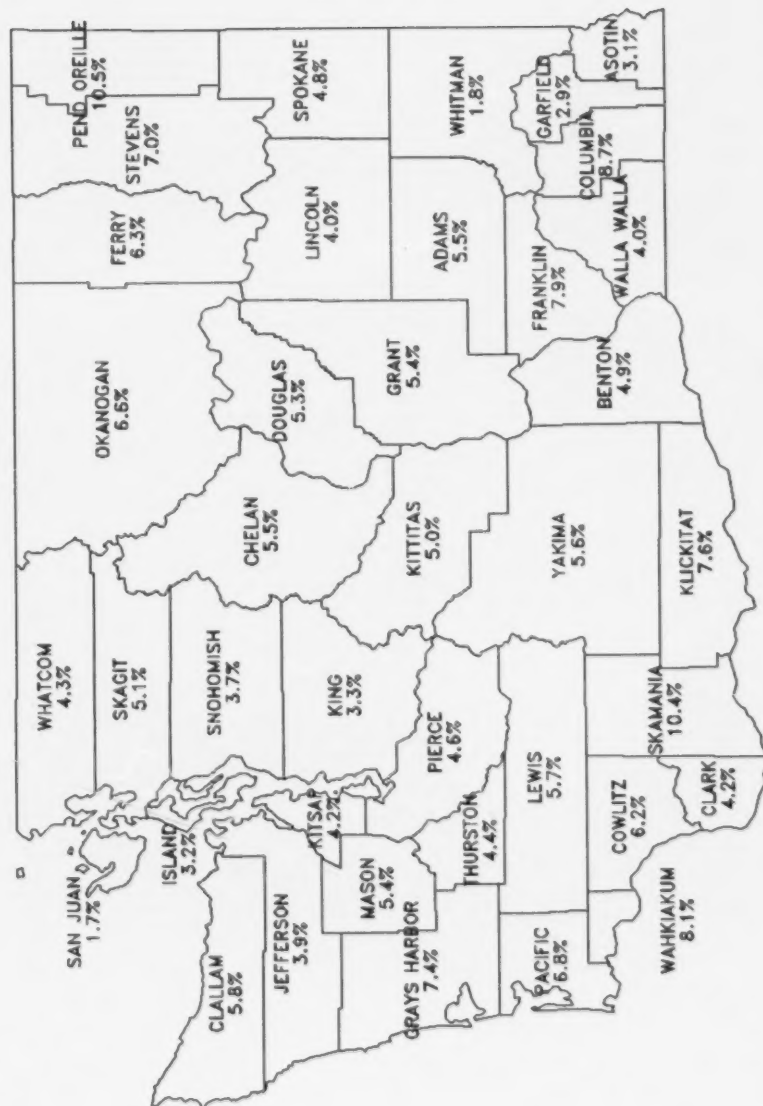
August 1990 Revised†

September 1989 Revised†

	Labor Force	Employ- ment	Unemploy- ment	Rate	Labor Force	Employ- ment	Unemploy- ment	Rate	Labor Force	Employ- ment	Unemploy- ment	Rate	Labor Force	Employ- ment	Unemploy- ment	Rate
Washington State Total	2,454,400	2,330,700	103,700	4.2	2,529,300	2,412,100	117,200	4.6	2,448,000	2,307,100	140,900	5.8				
Bellingham MSA	65,500	62,700	2,800	4.3	68,100	65,200	2,900	4.3	64,700	60,700	4,000	6.2				
Bremerton MSA	79,400	76,100	3,300	4.2	81,500	77,900	3,600	4.4	79,500	75,300	4,200	5.3				
Olympia MSA	81,300	77,700	3,600	4.4	84,300	80,400	3,900	4.6	78,800	74,000	4,800	6.1				
Seattle PMSA	1,094,200	1,056,800	37,400	3.4	1,136,100	1,097,100	39,000	3.4	1,091,900	1,041,200	50,700	4.6				
King County†	863,900	835,000	28,900	3.3	896,900	866,900	30,100	3.4	863,000	822,700	40,300	4.7				
Snohomish County†	220,300	221,800	8,500	3.7	229,200	220,300	8,900	3.7	229,000	218,600	10,400	4.5				
Spokane MSA	165,900	157,900	8,000	4.8	168,200	160,100	8,100	4.8	168,900	158,600	10,300	6.1				
Tacoma PMSA	251,900	240,400	11,500	4.6	259,400	247,500	11,900	4.6	251,000	235,000	16,000	6.4				
Tri-Cities MSA	73,800	69,700	4,100	5.6	76,200	70,900	5,300	7.0	72,400	67,300	5,100	7.0				
Benton County†	57,400	54,600	2,800	4.9	59,000	55,500	3,500	5.9	56,500	52,700	3,800	6.7				
Franklin County†	16,400	15,100	1,300	7.9	17,300	15,400	1,900	11.0	15,900	14,600	1,300	8.2				
Vancouver PMSA	124,700	119,500	5,200	4.2	127,800	121,800	6,000	4.7	123,700	116,400	7,300	5.9				
Yakima MSA	103,100	97,300	5,800	5.6	105,300	96,100	9,200	8.7	103,000	94,800	8,200	8.0				
Adams	7,500	7,090	410	5.5	7,240	6,670	570	7.9	7,550	7,060	490	6.5				
Asotin	9,240	8,950	290	3.1	9,590	9,270	320	3.3	9,190	8,770	420	4.6				
Challam	24,330	22,930	1,400	5.8	24,900	23,390	1,510	6.1	25,180	23,370	1,810	7.2				
Columbia	1,500	1,370	130	8.7	1,570	1,420	150	9.6	1,630	1,430	200	12.3				
Cowlitz	38,460	36,070	2,390	6.2	39,300	36,760	2,540	6.5	38,520	34,850	3,670	9.5				
Ferry	3,170	2,970	200	6.3	3,300	3,080	220	6.7	3,180	2,860	320	10.1				
Garfield	1,040	1,010	30	2.9	1,110	1,080	30	2.7	1,070	1,040	30	2.8				
Grant	28,510	26,970	1,540	5.4	27,850	25,970	1,880	6.8	28,670	26,590	2,080	7.3				
Greys Harbor	27,050	25,060	1,990	7.4	27,870	25,760	2,110	7.6	28,910	24,160	2,750	10.2				
Island	21,820	21,130	690	3.2	22,710	21,960	750	3.3	21,070	20,090	980	4.7				
Jefferson	9,220	8,860	360	3.9	9,530	9,150	380	4.0	9,140	8,670	470	5.1				
Kittitas	12,680	12,050	630	5.0	12,360	11,660	700	5.7	12,070	11,240	830	6.9				
Klickitat	8,660	8,000	660	7.6	8,700	8,030	670	7.7	8,500	7,740	760	8.9				
Lewis	24,550	23,160	1,390	5.7	26,520	24,820	1,700	6.4	26,110	23,660	2,450	9.4				
Lincoln	4,270	4,100	170	4.0	4,540	4,420	120	2.6	4,390	4,210	180	4.1				
Mason	13,940	13,130	750	5.4	14,060	13,210	850	6.0	13,580	12,540	1,040	7.7				
Okanogan	18,690	17,450	1,240	6.6	17,080	15,200	1,880	11.0	18,060	16,620	1,440	8.0				
Pacific	7,400	6,900	500	6.8	7,850	7,240	610	7.8	7,660	6,820	840	11.0				
Pend Oreille	3,130	2,800	330	10.5	3,270	2,890	380	11.6	3,810	3,420	390	10.2				
San Juan	6,580	6,470	110	1.7	7,350	7,210	140	1.9	6,270	6,040	230	3.7				
Skegitt	40,000	38,000	2,000	5.1	42,480	39,980	2,500	6.1	38,440	35,440	3,000	7.8				
Skamania	2,020	1,810	210	10.4	2,090	1,890	290	13.9	2,190	1,880	310	14.2				
Stevens	11,840	11,010	830	7.0	12,510	11,600	910	7.3	12,260	11,310	950	7.7				
Wahkiakum	1,240	1,140	100	8.1	1,330	1,250	80	6.0	1,340	1,230	110	8.2				
Walla Walla	24,340	23,410	930	4.0	24,870	23,670	1,200	4.8	24,440	23,290	1,150	4.7				
Wenatchee Labor Area	43,470	41,110	2,360	5.4	43,250	39,130	4,120	9.5	43,170	40,240	2,930	6.8				
Chelan County†	28,830	27,250	1,580	5.5	28,740	25,940	2,800	9.7	28,700	26,680	2,020	7.0				
Douglas County†	14,640	13,860	780	5.3	14,510	13,190	1,320	9.1	14,470	13,560	910	6.3				
Whitman	19,840	19,490	350	1.8	18,850	18,480	370	2.0	19,870	19,360	510	2.6				

SEPTEMBER 1990 UNEMPLOYMENT RATES

STATE OF WASHINGTON = 4.2%



Estimated Average Hours and Earnings of Production Workers in Manufacturing and of Nonsupervisory Workers in Nonmanufacturing Activities, Washington State

	Preliminary September Production Workers & Nonsupervisory Workers	Average Weekly Earnings			Average Weekly Hours			Average Hourly Earnings		
		Sep 90	Aug 90	Sep 89	Sep 90	Aug 90	Sep 89	Sep 90	Aug 90	Sep 89
TOTAL MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES¹	220,857	\$521.64	\$508.56	\$499.32	40.5	39.7	40.3	\$12.88	\$12.81	\$12.39
SELECTED MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES										
Lumber and Wood Products	34,119	\$459.36	\$435.46	\$431.66	39.6	38.4	38.2	\$11.60	\$11.34	\$11.30
Primary Metal Industries	10,242	\$568.28	\$559.30	\$513.95	42.6	42.5	40.5	\$13.34	\$13.16	\$12.69
Fabricated Metal Products	10,164	\$528.04	\$506.72	\$475.61	43.0	41.5	39.8	\$12.28	\$12.21	\$11.95
Machinery	20,144	\$427.90	\$416.70	\$394.00	38.9	38.3	39.4	\$11.00	\$10.88	\$10.00
Food and Kindred Products	29,913	\$393.98	\$374.96	\$356.57	40.7	38.3	38.3	\$9.68	\$9.79	\$9.31
Chemical and Allied Products	4,689	\$708.99	\$654.95	\$648.95	43.9	41.4	43.7	\$16.15	\$15.82	\$14.85
Transportation Equipment	57,939	\$658.02	\$655.20	\$635.04	42.1	42.0	43.2	\$15.63	\$15.60	\$14.70
SELECTED NONMANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES										
Construction	97,473	\$652.46	\$639.00	\$664.13	38.0	37.5	38.5	\$17.17	\$17.04	\$17.25
Wholesale and Retail Trade (Includes eating and drinking establishments)	478,803	\$300.02	\$283.65	\$277.06	32.4	31.0	31.2	\$9.26	\$9.15	\$8.88

¹ Average hourly earnings for all manufacturing production workers reported in this table do not exactly reflect the official US Bureau of Labor Statistics definition of "wages." While these data still constitute a valid economic indicator series, they should not be used at this time for the negotiation of contracts whose monetary provisions may depend upon official US Bureau of Labor Statistics hourly earning data.

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